

Q. #1668

Evidentiary Document No. 5431.

In the International Military
Tribunal for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND OTHERS

v.

ABANI, Sadao and OTHERS

AFFIDAVIT

I, Keith BOTTEILL of Goyder Avenue, Katoomba, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, Builder, make oath and say as follows:-

1. On 15th February, 1942, I was a soldier in 2/19 Australian Infantry Battalion and was taken prisoner at Singapore by the Japanese. On 8th July, 1942, I was shipped in the Ubi Maru to Sandakan, Borneo, as a member of "B" Force. This Force disembarked at Sandakan on 18th and 19th July, 1942.

2. I have read paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Affidavit of Alexander Gordon Weynton dated 21st. November, 1946 (Evidentiary Document No. 5396) and I corroborate the truth of the contents thereof with the exception of the reference to Constable as I did not see the manner in which he was treated.

3. At the beginning of 1944 food ration was reduced to five ounces of weevily rice and a small quantity of tapioca daily. Tropical ulcers, beri beri and dysentery became prevalent and from the end of 1944 until I left Sandakan in February, 1945, men were dying at the rate of seven per day. A total of 400 had died when I left.

4. Between August, 1944, and December, 1944, I spent two periods in a cage 9 feet x 18 feet x 5 feet. This was the second cage built at Sandakan. The first period was for twelve days and the second for forty days. For the first seven days of each period, I was given no food at all and the only sustenance I had was banana peels which I picked up on the way to the latrine. Every third day I received a drink of water. For the remainder of the time I was in the cage I received half of the rations given to ordinary prisoners of war. Every time we left the cage to go to the latrines, we were beaten by the guards. Each morning we were taken out of the cage for about an hour and made to do physical jerks. Whilst these were in progress we were all severely bashed by the guards. Men had to be carried back to the cage some crying others unconscious. We were also taken out of the cage and beaten if we did not sit to attention throughout the day. We were deprived of our clothes except a "G" string and no blankets

1668

were provided. During my last period of confinement in the cage there were 17 others with me and there was not enough room to lie down at night. On each occasion that I was in the cage, I was placed there on the orders of Captain Hoshijima, Camp Commandant. Everyone who was placed in the cage was treated in a similar manner.

5. Early in December, 1944, Pte. Earber was placed in the cage. After two weeks he died whilst in the cage from ill-treatment and exposure. Our doctor requested that a blanket be supplied to prisoners in the cage and from then onwards this was done.

Pte Tyrell and four other prisoners were sentenced to the cage in December, 1944, for the duration of the war. Tyrell had died at the time that I left Sandakan, but the others were still in the cage. They subsequently died. The prisoners I have mentioned as being placed in the cage were so treated because they had gone into the bush to obtain tapioca roots or had taken food from the Quartermaster's Store. Much of this food was stolen for the sick who were always kept on half rations.

6. Throughout my stay at Sandakan men were continually belted with sticks and rifles. If they fell to the ground they were kicked until they got up or lost consciousness. On occasions men were made to stand at attention and the Japs would drive their knees into the men's testicles. If they fainted under this treatment they were revived with water and the treatment continued. Even the sick were subjected to this treatment. The Japs hated the sick because they considered them to be nuisances.

7. Lieutenant Okahara was in charge of "B" Force when it first came to Sandakan. Complaints were made to him by our officers that the prisoners on working parties were being ill treated. He said, "I have instructed the guards to beat the prisoners to make them work harder as the aerodrome must be completed by October." Captain Hoshijima took over control from Okahara. He was personally responsible for the confinement of prisoners in the cage without food. After two Australians, Young and another had been bashed under his instructions, he poked his fingers into their eyes. They both died. He was himself sentenced to death by hanging by an Australian Military Court. He is the Hoshijima referred to on page 9 of Evidentiary Document No. 5219.

8. In February, 1945, 350 Australian and 120 English prisoners were sent from Sandakan to march to Ranau. They left daily in parties of 40 or 50. I was in the third party. We were accompanied by an officer, three N.C.O's and 15 privates

1668

as a guard. We had to carry their ammunition and food as well as our own food and equipment. Men dropped out from the march as they became too weak to carry on. They were immediately shot. I saw four men shot by the Japanese Sergeant Major when they fell out from the march. At one time the only food that forty of us had between us for three days was six cucumbers.

When we were about a week out of Kanau we crossed a large mountain and while we were making the crossing two Australians, Pte. Humphries and a corporal whose name I cannot remember, fell out. They were suffering from beri beri, malaria and dysentery and became too sick to travel on. A Japanese private shot the corporal and a Japanese sergeant shot Humphries. Altogether we lost five men on that hill.

As we were going along men would fall out as they became too weak to carry on. We would go on and then shortly after hear shots and men squealing out; when this occurred there were always Japanese behind us, and it was they who did the shooting. Although I did not see the bodies of any men who had been shot in the parties that had gone before us, often I could smell them.

Of the 50 who started out from Sandakan in my party, 37 reached Kanau. The trip took us 17 days, as we went straight through, marching every day. The Japanese who came with us were in very good physical condition and had more rations than we did on the march. A couple had malaria but they were left behind at the outposts and came along later when they felt fit enough. I saw these men coming through about six weeks later.

9. After we had reached Kanau I was one of a party of Australians sent back 26 miles towards Sandakan to carry rice for the troops coming on and for the Japanese. The journey would take us five days - three days out and two days back. Three parties who were making the journey to Kanau stayed at this place and it was for them that we carried out the rice and also for the Japanese guards. Each of us had to carry one 45-lb bag of rice on his back over hills and swampy ground. As a result of the hard conditions, several men died while thus carrying rice. We used to help those who were too weak and practically carried many of them back to camp. While carrying rice on one occasion, Pte. Shear was shot nine miles from Kanau and Pte. Alberts and a corporal were bayoneted by the Japanese 20 miles from Kanau. They were too weak to carry on and fell out. I saw the bayonetting myself; the men were on the ground at the time. The corporal and myself used to go into the gardens for tapioca which we would cook up and make a decent meal of, so I was one of the fittest men in

1668

the camp. On this occasion of the bayonetting and shooting, Shear was on the ground calling out, "Don't shoot me," and putting his hands up, but nevertheless he was shot and left lying on the ground.

10. In March, 1945, 2 Australians, Crease and Cleary, attempted to escape from Ianau but were recaptured and tortured. They were screaming with pain. They were tied up in the open in full view of the natives for two weeks. Cleary had no clothes and had a chain around his neck. He died within ten minutes of being released.

11. Eashings were an every day occurrence at Ianau. A Private Murray took some food from a food dump. He was tied up outside the guard house and on the same afternoon taken by a medical orderly and another guard to the cemetery and bayoneted to death. Our food at this stage consisted of 100 grammes rice, 100 grammes sweet potatoes and 100 grammes tapioca daily. We were given no medical supplies. Deaths were occurring from starvation, dysentery, malaria and beri beri. In recording deaths Japs only allowed us to show them as being caused by malaria or dysentery.

Of the 470 prisoners that had left Sandakan in February, 1945, six only were alive in June, 1945, the remainder had died or been killed. On the other hand the Japs were all in good condition except for a few who had contracted malaria. The Japanese had plenty of food and none were suffering from malnutrition.

12. In June, 1945, a further party of 140 arrived at Ianau from Sandakan. Short was one of those in this party. When they had left Sandakan, there were 600 of them, but the remainder had perished on the march. When I made my escape in July about 100 of these men were still alive; they were then dying at the rate of about seven a day, mainly from starvation. They were given a small cup of rice water a day with about an inch of rice in the bottom. Plenty of rice was available and the Japanese used to get 600 grams a day themselves; they also used to get tapioca, meat, eggs and sweet potatoes and showed no signs of malnutrition. The clothes of the men who died would be taken from them and the Japanese would trade them with the natives for food for themselves. Blankets were also taken and traded with the natives.

13. A Korean guard named Memora had told Pte. Moxom who had made the march from Sandakan with me, that we would all be shot by the Japs if the Australians landed. On 7 July, 1945, Moxom, Short, Anderson and I escaped. On the first night

1668

Evidentiary Document No. 5341.

Page 5

we were out we broke into a Japanese dump and secured food. Anderson died on 28th July, 1945. We were in the jungle for six weeks before we were rescued. My weight fell from 132 pounds to 84 pounds whilst in captivity.

SWORN at TOKYO this)
the 6th day)
of December, 1946.)

(Sgd) .KEITH.BOTTELILL.

BEFORE ME

(Sgd)...A..J..MANSFIELD.

Ex 1668A
Evidentiary Doc 5431

証據書編號第五百三十一号

IN THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY
TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

極東國際軍事裁判所

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS

アメリカ合衆國及其他諸國

對

ARAKI SADA0 AND OTHERS

荒木貞夫及其他諸被告

共謀 毒

余 GUYDER AVENUE, KATOOMBA, IN THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES, COMMONWEALTH
OF AUSTRALIA
アウストリア州建築業者 ケイス ホタリルニ 宣達シ、之ヲ一週
ニ陳述ス
KEITH BOTTERILL

余一九四二年(昭和十七年)三月十五日、豪洲軍第29步兵
大隊 1/19 AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY BATTALION 勤務、(兵士
トシカ、シカホーニ SINGAPORE)ニ於テ日本軍一捕虜ト
シ、(一九四二年(昭和十七年)四月、余は諸島部隊所属、(同、
ホニ本島、シカ、) SANDAKAN, BORNEO (シカ) UBI MARU 艦上
勤務隊、(一九四二年(昭和十七年)七月、八月、九月、十月、
十一月) SANDAKAN)ニ在リシ。

余一九四二年(昭和十七年)十一月一日、(シカ、)ニ在リシ。
トシ、ALEXANDER GORDON WEYNTON 爲ニ供述書(証據書編號第五百三
十一号)ニ於テ、(第三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百)ニ関シ、余は之ニ同意シ、
/CONSTABLE)ニ関シ、(部分)ニ於テ、余自ラ其取扱振目書

No 1

Doc 5431

No 2

セザリシタノヲ除外スルモ、其、他、該、内、容、真、実、性、ヲ
確、証、ス、ル、モ、テ、ア、ル。

三、一九四四年（昭和十九年）、初頭、食、事、配、給、量、ハ、日、ニ
象、鼻、麩、三、喰、ハ、ミ、五、オ、シ、ス、及、少、量、タ、ビ、モ、ハ
ニ、減、ジ、ツ、シ、ム。熱、帯、性、潰、瘍、脚、氣、及、赤、痢、等、ガ、流、行
シ、テ、一、九、四、四、年、昭、和、十、九、年、十、月、末、カ、ラ、一、九、四、五、年、昭、和、十、
年、二、月、ニ、余、ガ、サ、ニ、ダ、カ、ン、SANDAKAN、ヲ、去、リ、込、人、々、ハ、
日、七、人、割、合、テ、死、ニ、イ、フ。細、計、四、〇、〇、名、ガ、余、
ガ、去、リ、込、ニ、死、セ、シ、ム。

一、九、四、四、年、昭、和、十、九、年、八、月、ヨ、リ、一、九、四、四、年、昭、和、
十、九、年、十、二、月、ニ、至、ル、間、余、ハ、二、回、三、回、テ、縦、横、高、サ、
石、九、十、八、及、五、頭、獄、舎、ニ、暮、シ、ム。此、ハ、獄、舎、ハ、サ、ニ、ダ、
カ、ン、SANDAKAN、ニ、於、テ、設、ケ、ツ、タ、第、二、ノ、獄、舎、ニ、ア、ル。
第、一、回、ハ、十、二、日、間、テ、第、二、回、ハ、四、〇、日、間、テ、ア、ル。二、回、
共、最、初、一、七、日、間、ハ、余、ハ、生、然、食、物、ヲ、與、ヘ、ツ、シ、ス、余、
ガ、入、牢、シ、タ、唯、一、食、物、便、所、ヘ、行、ク、途、中、テ、拾、イ、ム
ボ、ナ、ナ、皮、ハ、ニ、ア、ル。二、日、毎、ニ、余、ハ、一、口、水、ニ、ア、リ
ツ、イ、ム。其、後、余、ハ、入、獄、期、間、中、ハ、平、日、通、常、倍、房、ニ
對、シ、テ、與、ヘ、ツ、シ、ル、定、食、量、ハ、半、分、ヲ、得、テ、我、々、ガ、
便、所、ヘ、行、ク、獄、舎、ヲ、出、ル、毎、ニ、我、々、ハ、衛、兵、ニ、毆、打、サ
レ、タ。毎、朝、我、々、ハ、約、十、分、間、獄、舎、カ、ラ、引、出、サ、レ、テ、敷、
キ、ノ、運、動、ヲ、行、ハ、セ、ウ、シ、タ。此、ノ、運、動、最、中、我、々、ハ、
全、ク、列、ニ、テ、衛、兵、ニ、毆、打、サ、レ、タ。或、者、ハ、泣、キ、嚔、

Doc 5-431

キ作ラ也、者、人事不省ニナラシ、獄舎ニ連シ度
ナレバナラナカニ。サナシ我々が一日中ニ氣ヲ附ケ
一安勢デ坐ラテナシト我々に亦獄舎カラ引
出サシテ毆打サシ。我々に所謂「巨魁」以外に衣
類ヲ奪ハシ矢布、毆テラシナカニ。余ガ二回目ニ
獄舎ニ監禁サシトモ、余、他ニ十七名ガ在房ニ
ナラバ、一役分ニテ、一横ニナル余モナカニ。余
「収監サシ」西岡共収監所長ナル星目監官大
尉 CAPTAIN HOSHIJIMA 命令ニ其處ヘ入ラシ。該
獄舎収監セラル者、果シ同様ニ扱ヲ受ケル。
一九四四年昭和十九年十二月初旬ニバーバ兵
士 PTE BARBER ガ此、獄舎ニ収監サシ。二週間後
彼ニ虐待ト放置ニ因リ、房内ニ居ル中ニ死亡シ。
我々、監禁者カ入獄中、傷痍ヘ、矢布、七輪
ヲ請求シタト、其後ハ之ガ実施サシ。
タイレル兵士 PTE. TYRELL 及他、傷痍四名、一九四
四年昭和十九年十二月ニ戦中、監禁ヲ宣
告サシ。タイレル TYRELL 余ガサビカン SANDAKANI
ヲ退去スル前ニ死亡シ、四名、未ダニ在監ニ在
ル。彼等ハ、應テ死亡シ。右ニ監禁サシト求メ、傷
ニ傷カス、ル處置ヲ受ケ、彼等ガたびたび根ヲ
採取ス。叢林ニ入リ、或、補給係、貯藏所
カラ食物ヲ取リ、タガ故デ、此、食物、大部分

No3

Doc 5431

平常ニ定食量ノ半分ヲ與ヘラレテナカハタ。罹病者ニ
與ヘル爲ニ取サレモ一テアル。

余ガサダカン SANDAKAN ニ居タ全期間ヲ通シテ傷上傷絶
ズ棒ヤリ銃デ殴サレタ。若シ彼等ガ地上ニ倒レルト彼
等ハ立チ上ルカ又ハ人事不省ニナル迄蹴ラシタ。時々傷上
ニ又ヲ附ケル安執テ立タセラレ、日本兵ハ膝デ傷上傷
スルツキニゲタ。若シ傷上傷ガコノ様ナ目ニ遭ツテ氣絶
スルト水ヲ掛ケテ蘇生サセ又斯ル處置ガ続行サシタ。
罹病者デモ斯ノ様ナ目ニアハサシタ。日本兵ハ罹病者ヲ厄
介者扱ニシテ憎ミダシテアル。

ク岡原宛字中尉 LIEUTENANT OKAHARA ハB 部隊ガ初メサシ
ガカン SANDAKAN へ來時指揮官デアッタ。我ガ將校ガ彼等
ニテ作業隊ノ傷上傷ガ尾待サレテ居ルト苦情ヲ申込タ。彼
曰ク余ハ飛行場ヲ十月迄ニ完了サセネバラヌトテ傷上傷ヲ
一層ヨリ働カセル爲ニ傷上傷ヲ殴打セヨト衛兵ニ指示シタト
星島宛字大尉 CAPTAIN HOSHIMINE ガ岡原宛字ニ書キカキ管理ヲ
ハシ繼イタ。俘虜ガ食物ナシニ獄舎ニ監禁サレタトト對シテ彼
自身ニ責任ガアッタ。二名ノ濠洲人一即チヤング YOUNG 下地ノ
一名ハ星島宛字 HOSHIMINE 人命令デ殴打セタ後デ星島
宛字 HOSHIMINE 人自分指テ兩名ノ眼ノ中ニ穴大キク
シタ。彼等ハ兩名共死テシタ。彼自身ハ濠洲軍
軍事裁判所テ絞首刑ヲ宣告サシタ。彼ハ証據書
類第五二一九号第九頁ニリ、名ガ出テアル星島
宛字ト同一人デアール。

No 4

Doc 5431-

5

一九四五年昭和二十年二月ニ漢洲人三六名及英國人
一三名俘虜ハサンダカン / SANDAKAN / ヲ發進、ラウ / LAU /
ヘ行進シテ、彼等ハ毎日四。名乃至五。名宛、隊トナワテ出食シテ、
余ハ第三隊ニ所屬シテ、我々ハ護衛トシテ特赦一名下士官三名及
兵一五名が同行シテ、我々ハ自身ノ食糧及装具ト同様ニ彼等ノ糧菜
及食糧ヲモ携行セヌ、テウカワテ。人々ハ非常ニ弱クテ行進ヲ續行シ
得ズ、落伍シテ、落伍者ハ即刻射殺セラル。余ハ四名が落伍シテ、日
本兵ノ雷長ニ射殺セラレ、ヲ目撃シテ。

一町、我々ハ三日間、四。名ヲ令ケ合フテ食物ハ僅ク六本、胡椒、ミミ、

ラウ、近約一週、日行程、所テ我々ハ一ツ一大キ山ヲ越ヘテ。

此ノ横断中ニ二名、漢洲人、即チハ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 兵卒及姓ハ失念シテ

ガ某位長ガ落伍シテ、彼等ハ脚氣マラリヤ及赤痢ヲ患フテ居リ

之ガ更ニ化シテ行進ヲ續行シ得ナク、テ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 一。名、日本兵士ハ位

長ヲ射殺シ、一。名、日本軍曹ハ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 射殺シテ、我々ハ總計五

名ヲ其ノ山デ失フテ。

我々が行進スルニツレテ、子鹿ハ弱クテ行進ガ續行出来ナク、テ、落

伍シテ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々が行進ヲ續行クト、ガキニ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 人、悲

鳴ヲ聞ク、テ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 斯ノ事ガアルト、ハ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 日本兵ガ居テ、

射撃者コハ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 余ハ我々ヨリ前ニ出テ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 隊デ射殺

シ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々ハ見ハシ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 度々、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 吠テ得テ。

^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々ハ見ハシ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 度々、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 吠テ得テ。

着テ、此ノ旅行ハ一日、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 路直進シテ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々ト

同行シテ、日本兵ハ非常ニ良ナ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々ハ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々ハ、

進中ニ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々ハ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々ハ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々ハ、

我々ハ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々ハ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々ハ、^{ATU HAWKRIK} 我々ハ、

フテキ。余ハ此ノ二人者約ニ迫向後ニ到着シテ目撃シタ
 9. 我々がラウ/AND/ニ到着シテ余ハ未ダ着セザル隊及日本兵ノ
 爲ニ米ヲ運搬スベクサンカシ/SHONKIN/方面ヘニ六哩送り戻カス。
 隊員一人ノ一員デアワ。此ノ旅行ハ五日間ヲ要スルハズデアワ。
 即チ往復三日及歸路二日。ラウ/AND/ニ向テ前進シテ居タ
 三隊ガ該地ニ滞留シテ居テ我々が米ヲ運搬シタハ此ノ隊ノ爲
 トホ日軍衛兵ノ爲デアワ。我々ハ銘々四五封度ノ米袋ヲ一
 ヲツツ擔イデ山地マ濕地ヲ越ヘネバテラサワ。此ノ困難ノ條件ノ
 一トニ、数名ガ斯ク米ノ運搬中ニ死セシタ。我々ハ常ニ衰弱者ヲ
 救助ス。實際多ク衰弱者ヲ收容所ヘ連れ戻シタ。或ル時米ノ
 運搬中ニシテPTE MEAR/兵卒ハラウ/AND/カラ九哩ノ所ヲ射
 殺セシアルバフ/PTE ALBERT/兵卒ト某伍長ハラウ/AND/
 カラ二哩ノ所ヲ日本兵ニ銃剣ヲ利殺セシタ。彼等ハ非常ニ衰
 弱シテ行進ヲ續行シ得ズ落伍シタデアアル。余ハ此ノ眼ヲ其ノ利
 殺ヲ目撃シタデアアル。此ノ人々ハ其ノ地上ニ倒レテタ。該伍長ト
 余トハ常ニ互ヒミカヲ採取ニ庭園ニ入ッテ行キ料理シテ相當ナ
 食物ヲ作ルデアワ。カカラテハ該收容所内テ最も身体ノ
 健康ナ一人デアワ。

此ノ利殺ト射殺ノ行ハタ時、シア/CHER/ハ地面ニ坐リ込ミテ
 4タガ「私ヲ射クタイデク」ト絶叫シテ両手ヲ舉ゲタ。其ノモ拘
 ハラズ彼ハ射殺セシテ倒レタマ地上ニ放置セシタ
 70. 一九四五年/昭和二十年/三月ノクリーズ/CREASE/ト/クリー/CLERY/
 ノ二名ノ隊員ノ一人ハラウ/AND/カラ脱走ヲ試ミタガ逮捕セシ
 テ拷問セシタ。彼等ハ苦痛ノ爲悲鳴ヲ上げタ。彼等ハ二週

Doc 5437

向土民、自由ヲ監視、裡ニ屋外ニ縛附テラシテ居タ。クイアリ(CLEVERLY)ヘ衣類ヲ纏ヘズ頭部ニ鎖ヲミテ附テラシテ居タ。彼ハ放火ヲシテ十分ノ経ヲヌキニ死セシタ。

11. 毆打ヘラナウ / RANAU / ニ於テハ日常茶飲ヲテワケ、マレシ(HURRY)兵卒ガ食糧ニ積場カラ若干ノ食糧ヲ竊取シタ。彼ハ衛兵所ノ屋外ニ縛テ附テラシ、其日、午後一名ノ衛兵ヲ看視兵ニ墓場ニ運付サシテ、鎖劍ヲ利殺サシタ。此ノ當時我々一ノ食糧ハ米一〇〇。薩摩藩一〇〇。及及たびエカ一〇〇。瓦カラ成ワテ居タ。我々ハ医療ハ少シモ興ヘラシカワタ。飢餓、赤痢、マラリヤ及脚氣等ニ起因シテ次々ト死者ヲ生シタ。死テラ記録スルニ際シテ、是等兵ハ我々ニ、マラリヤ及赤痢ニ起因スハマート高クデナケレバ許可シテカワタ。

一九四五年 / 昭和二十年 / 二月ニ、サンダカン / CHANDAKAN / ラ出タシタ四七。名ノ信屬中、一九四五年 / 昭和二十年 / 六月ニ僅カ六名ノミ生存シ、殘余ハ死テラカ或ハ殺害サシタ。一方日本兵ハ若干名ガ、マラリヤニ罹ラテサタ以外全員ガ好條件ニアワテ、日本兵ハ食糧ハ五分ニアリ一名ノ米養不良ニシタ者モ居ナカワタ。

一九四五年 / 昭和二十年 / 六月ニ更ニ一四〇名ノ一隊ガサンダカン / CHANDAKAN / カラ、ラナウ / RANAU / ニ到着シタ。シヨート / SEKT / ハ此ノ隊ノ一員ニアツタ。彼等ガサンダカン / CHANDAKAN / ラ出タシタ時ニハ六〇〇名ノ者ガテカ行進中死セシタ。七月ニ余ガ逃走シタ時、此等一〇〇名ノ人達ガテカ生存シテ居タ。彼等ハ其ノ頃一約七名ノ割合ヲ主トシテ飢餓、タノニ死テシワアツタ。彼等ニハ一日ニ底ニ米粒ガ約一寸程沈ニテ年凡粥ガ小椀一杯給與シテ、米ハ十分入手出来、日本兵自身ハ常ニ一日六〇。及ラ攝取ニテ居タ。彼等ハ亦常ニたびエカ肉卵及薩摩

543/

202

諸ヲ擧取之此カ、梁養不良、氷候ヲ不サカワ、此七名、在類
ノ常ニ取上テラシ、日本兵、自命達、食物ヲ得ル為ニ土民ニ、衣類ヲ
賣ツタ、王都類ヲ亦トテ土民ニ賣ラタ。

13. 武ニトメテウ / YENORA / 謂フ一朝鮮人衛兵が余ト共ニサニヲサニ
/ SANDAKAN / 行進ニテマタ、エウサム / PTE HOXON / 兵卒ニ討テモ
テ濠洲軍が上陸ニテウシ、六才前達、全部、日本軍ニ射殺サレハ、アト
語ツタ、一九四五年 / 昭和二十年 / 七月七日ニ、エウサム / HOXON / ニミート / PORT
アトニ / ANDERSON / 及余ニ逃走モ。逃走ニテ第一、一晩ニ我々、
日本軍、軍需品臨所集積場ニ侵入ニテ食糧ヲ獲得シタ、アト
ニ / ANDERSON / 一九四五年 / 昭和二十年 / 七月二十八日ニ死ニタリ。
我々ニ二週間密林、中ニ居タ後放歸サレタ。余、師重、捕虜、
タツ間ニ一三ニ計度、二八四計度ニ減ツタ。

ケイス・ボタリル / KEITH BUTTERILL / 署名

一九四六年 / 昭和二十年 / 十二月六日東京ニ於テ、面前ニ於テ宣誓セリ。

エイ・エー・マンスフィールド / A.J. MANSFIELD / 署名